

Today History Contrast. Kaiser and Liebknecht. "Red Rosa" and Cavell. No Throne, a Garage.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright, 1919.)

Writers of history will find strange contrasts in this war. Edith Cavell, the English nurse, is shot as a spy in Belgium. Rosa Luxemburg, "Red Rosa," who lived with Lenin in Switzerland, and taught him the Bolshevism with which he rules Russia, is shot in Berlin by wilder Socialists that want a republic with order, not her prescription for curing all ills.

The Kaiser, who dreamed of ruling the world, is a fugitive in Holland. The allies and his own country seek to extradite him, and hang, guillotine, or shoot him.

Liebknecht opposed the Kaiser's plan; he was one of the handful that spoke out against him, and was put in prison. He opposed the war that has ruined Germany. Now he is shot to death in Berlin, with his companion, "Red Rosa."

Part of the Kaiser's dream was to provide six "newly carpeted" thrones in Europe for his six sons, as Napoleon supplied thrones for his relations and proteges.

The oldest Hohenzollern son lives in a fisherman's hut on a lonely island; no throne there.

Another son has found a job with an automobile concern; he may find there the peace of mind and safety that he wouldn't have found on the throne.

The Hohenzollerns, that for seven hundred years had been building up power, in good times and bad, began as usurious money lenders in a poor, barren country. They ruled Germany, Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Greece, and intimidated neutrals but a few months ago. Now Ebert, the harness maker, rules in Berlin, and Morzes, a tailor, is the head of the Brunswick government, fighting the national government of the Berlin harness maker.

There are some contrasts for you.

When the war began the United States confined itself to its own continent. The President never left his country. The newspapers printed regularly George Washington's advice about "foreign entanglements."

Today the President is sitting with the prime ministers of England, France, and Italy, and the ambassadors from Japan and other countries in Paris, running this country by wireless and helping to settle the affairs of all the governments of the world.

There are a few contrasts that will strike the future writers of history. They will have to think hard and steadily to present the entire picture complete, with its changes, meanings, and causes. That will not be done in this century.

When the war began, Poland was a nation chopped to pieces, divided up by bandit countries, as wolves divide and tear up a deer. The end of the war sees Poland going back to her old nationality, with the approval of other nations, and whom do you find at the head of Poland in this movement of a nation's rebirth? Is it a descendant of the Poniatowsky, who, with bullets in his body, blood streaming, jumped his horse into the river, to swim across and attack the enemy of Poland, crying, "One must die like a brave!" Is it a descendant of Kosciuszko, who helped this country in its fight, and for Poland starved with five thousand men to fight the whole of Russia?

No, none of the old Polish names. The new head of Poland is Paderewski, the musician. The Poles choose as their leader one representing the intellectual genius, not the fighting quality of Poland.

Instead of fierce fighter, you have the gentle musician as head man in Poland. He has already been shot once, and shot at five times.

Great as she has been in fighting, Poland has been even greater in the production of genius. The name of Copernicus will stand out in real history, thousands of centuries from now, when every name that you read in today's paper—Foch, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Wilson—will be as completely forgotten as the names of the generals that fought under Caesar or the chiefs of the tribes that struggled here.

WEATHER:
Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature.

NUMBER 11,048. Published every evening (including Sunday) Entered as second-class matter, at the post-office at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1919.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FIRST QUESTION

Poincare and Clemenceau, in Opening Speeches of Peace Conference, Say Allies Accept Proposal of President Wilson as Basis of Action

STREET CAR CONDUCTORS ARE HELD ON THEFT CHARGE

Eight conductors of the Washington Railway and Electric Co. are today under arrest charged by the police with embezzling the company's funds in failing to register and turn in fares collected by them.

Over one hundred more, many of whom are Capital Traction employees, are under surveillance, and evidence has been accumulated by the police that they have failed to ring up on an average of five or six fares each trip.

Conductors Arrested.

Those arrested and the amounts they are charged with embezzling are: George Peter Rock, seventeen years old, 605 Sixth street southwest; 30 cents.

Leon Joseph Phillips, twenty-one years old, 422 K street southwest; 35 cents.

Samuel Adrain Anderson, twenty-two years old, 1011 E street northwest; \$2.50.

Raymond Willard Brooke, twenty-one years old, 231 Twelfth street northeast; \$1.15.

B. H. Brown, seventeen years old, 1234 D street northeast, \$1.

William F. Stickman, seventeen years old, 415 Fourth street northwest, 55 cents.

Robert Lewis Clarke, twenty-one years old, 3911 Georgia avenue, 55 cents.

Walter Ellis Meyers, twenty-nine years old, 415 Fourth street northwest, 40 cents.

The arrests last night were made on evidence gathered by the police, working unknown to officials of the railway companies, since January 9. Twelve plain clothes men and three plain clothes women, under Inspector Grant and Detective Sergeant Cornwall, worked up the evidence upon which Assistant United States Attorney Ralph Given late yesterday afternoon issued warrants.

Letters of Protest.

The campaign against alleged dishonest conductors which was opened by these wholesale arrests last night was started as the result of hundreds of letters received by the District Commissioners from indignant citizens.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4.)

CONDUCTORETTES IN DETROIT KEEP JOBS

Women conductors in Detroit will not lose their jobs, as demanded by the street car men, Chairman Taft of the War Labor Board announced yesterday.

The fifteen women refused permits by the Car Men's Union in December will now be given permits and be allowed to resume work.

2,189 NON-ENEMY SHIPS UNDER WAY

LONDON, Jan. 19.—There are now 2,189 merchant ships under construction in the allied and neutral countries having a total tonnage of 6,921,959.

Of these 997 ships, having a total tonnage of 3,647,970, are being built in the United States.

BRITISH SATIRIST ANALYZES WAR

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. Notes British satirist, who declares legends necessary and casuable to win war, but matters necessarily and always discarded when victors make peace terms.

WITH WAR END COMES TRUTH, SAYS SHAW

By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. Furnished by Universal Service. (Copyright, 1919 by Star Company.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Before the peace conference can be discussed with any profit it must be approached in the light of the facts and not of the Romanio on which the popular imagination was fed during the war.

It is in the nature of war that the casus belli can never be fought out on its merits. The common soldier who has to risk life and limb in the business and the common taxpayer and elector who has to support the soldier and maintain the Government in power is never trusted with the truth. He may not be statesman enough to grasp its scope and importance. He may not be capable of understanding it at all. His narrow personal and parochial morality might be revolted by it. It is therefore deemed necessary to present the war to him as a crude melodrama in which his country is the hero and the enemy the villain.

Present War No Exception.

The present war is no exception to this rule. The legend of Germany which has served millions of Britons and Americans, Frenchmen and Italians to devote themselves to the destruction of the German military power through the wholesale slaughter of their fellow men is no truer than the counter legend of the crimes of England which rallied millions of victims to the defense of their country by the same method.

Now that the war is over the legends have served their purpose and must be discarded.

They would not bear a moment's investigation in an impartial court, or even at the peace conference, which, far from being an impartial court, will be simply the imposition of the will of the victors on the vanquished. The victors must, for their own sakes, be guided by the facts even if they still talk in terms of the fictions. The first step in the discussion is, therefore, to set forth the facts in order.

England, as all the world knows, has ever since she ceased to be raided and conquered by one continental invasion after another of Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, taken the lesson of these raids and conquests to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1.)

DOCTORS TIED TO SHIP TABLE OPERATE AS STORM RAGES

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Two army surgeons, lashed to an improvised operating table, removed the appendix of Corp. E. O. Williams, of the Fifty-sixth Artillery, while the cruiser South Dakota was being rocked by forty-foot waves at sea, it was learned upon the arrival of the ship.

The South Dakota nosed into port after a stormy voyage just ahead of the cruiser Montana, after a race across the Atlantic which started at Brest, France, on January 4. The South Dakota brought 1,451 troops and the Montana 1,311.

Stop Ship For Operation.

Two days out from Brest, Corporal Williams was stricken with a severe attack of appendicitis. Despite the fact that the ship was storm-tossed, the surgeons decided an operation was imperative.

Capt. J. M. Lubby stopped the cruiser. While forty-foot waves rocked the ship, Williams was placed on an improvised operating table. To either side of the table Major Cressman and Lieut. C. I. Wood, U. S. army surgeons, lashed themselves. Between lurches the operation was performed and the patient was removed to the sick bay.

When the South Dakota reached the army piers at Hoboken yesterday Williams was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it is said he is doing nicely and will recover.

Pilot House Wrecked.

During the storm the pilot house of the South Dakota was wrecked while Captain Lubby, Commander R. E. Caldwell, Lieutenant Montgomery and three quartermasters were in it. The three first named officers were badly cut and bruised, and the quartermasters were so badly hurt that they have been in the sick bay since the accident.

Among the officers on the South Dakota was Capt. H. S. Carpenter, of battery C, Fifty-sixth coast artillery, according to members of his organization, fired the last shot of the war. At any rate, Captain Carpenter spent over one shot near Sedan between 10:58 and 11 a. m. on the 11th of November, the day the armistice was signed.

Fired in the Air.

"But I took pity on the poor devil and fired into the air," Captain Carpenter said regarding the incident.

Lieut. H. D. Ackerman, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., also returned on the South Dakota and brought with him Lulu, a dog mascot, that saw service with him for three years in the French army.

WOMEN TO DECIDE GERMAN ELECTION

By FRANK J. TAYLOR. U. S. C.

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (delayed).—Twenty-two million women and 18,000,000 men have the right to vote Sunday in Germany's first election since the revolution.

Of the six parties actively campaigning, the majority socialist—the government group of Ebert and Scheidemann—is expected to emerge the strongest.

One of the most remarkable features of the election will be that the women, newly enfranchised, out-balled the men by a margin of 4,000,000 votes.

PERTINENT POINTS IN POINCARE'S SPEECH

The intervention of the United States was something more, something greater, than a great political and military event. It was a supreme judgment passed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people and their Chief Magistrate on the frightful conduct which was lacerating humanity.

The solidarity which has united us during the war and has enabled us to win military success ought to remain unimpaired during the negotiations for and after the signing of the treaty.

It is not only governments but free peoples, who are represented here.

Even before the armistice, you placed that necessary unit under the aid of the lofty moral and political traits of which President Wilson has nobly made himself the interpreter, and in the light of these truths you intend to accomplish your mission.

You will seek nothing but justice—justice that has no favorites, justice in territorial problems, justice in financial problems, justice in economic problems.

Justice demands, first, when it has been violated, restitution and reparation for the peoples and individuals who have been despoiled or maltreated.

What justice also demands, inspired by the same feeling, is the punishment of the guilty.

You will, in conformity with the fourteenth of President Wilson's propositions, unanimously adopted by the allied powers, establish a general league of nations, which will be supreme guarantee against any fresh assault upon the right of peoples.

It (the league) will not of set purpose shut out anybody, but having been organized by the nations that have sacrificed themselves in defense of right, it will receive from them its statutes and fundamental rights.

You hold in your hands the future of the world.

POINCARE PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Warning the peace delegates that the destinies of the world are in their control, President Poincare yesterday opened the conference in Paris with a speech in which he urged establishment of a league of nations to safeguard humanity from further suffering. Poincare declared the nations which made sacrifices in defense of right would lay down the rules for the league. Its aim, he said, would be to prevent wars and gain respect for the righteous peace the conference is to establish.

Ended in Disgrace.

Calling attention to the fact that the German empire was born forty-eight years ago today, Poincare said it had ended its career in disgrace, and had sunk into oblivion, perishing by the sword it unsheathed.

President Poincare said: "Gentlemen: France greets and thanks you for having unanimously chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for over four years the enemy has made his principal military objective and which the valor of the allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly renewed offensives.

Homage of All Nations.

"Allow me to see in your decision the homage of all the nations that you represent toward a country which still more than any others has endured the sufferings of war; of which entire provinces, transformed into vast battlefields, have been systematically wasted by the invader, and which has paid humanity's tribute to death.

"France has borne these enormous sacrifices without having incurred the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe; and, at the moment when this cycle of horror is ending, all the powers whose delegates are here.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

STATE OWNERSHIP FACES FIRST TEST

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 19.—State ownership faced its first real test in America here yesterday.

Ten amendments to the State constitution, providing State-owned banks, flour mills, elevators and other industries, awaited Governor Frazier's signature to become a law.

Besides State ownership, the amendments included initiative, referendum, tax reforms and quick action on constitutional amendment.

Non-partisan league leaders who promulgated the amendments said the plan is to institute only the State ownership program this year.

The amendments are:

1. Initiative and referendum.
2. Limiting emergency measures and making them effective on signature by the governor.
3. Direct action on constitutional amendments.
4. Fixing status of taxable property by legislation.
5. Hall insurance by land tax.
6. Limiting State bonded indebtedness for industrial enterprises to \$10,000,000.
7. State ownership.

FRENCH GENERALS HONORED.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—President Wilson has bestowed the American distinguished service cross on the following French generals: Franchet d'Esperey, De Castelnau, Foa, Maistre Debency, Hirschauer, Gouraud, Mangin, Degoutte, Berthelot, Humbert, Guillaumat, and Weyrand.

RULES OVER PEACE DELIBERATIONS

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU, Chosen to preside over conference which will shape future of the world.

'TIGER' MARKED FOR DEATH BY TROTZKY

Trotsky has marked Premier Clemenceau and other French leaders for death as a result of the French opposition to recognition of the Bolsheviks, according to authoritative diplomatic disclosures here.

Bolshevik propagandists and conspirators in Switzerland were sent to Paris on the mission of assassination, it was stated.

Diplomatic advices from Basel announced the deportation to Russia of the Bolshevik staff in Switzerland, which is believed to have been apprehended in full.

Forty-five interned Russian soldiers and 400 Russian civilians are voluntarily returning to Russia on a special train provided for the agitators, the advices announced.

RED CROSS SIGNERS MUST PAY PLEDGES

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 19.—"Slacker pledgers" were rudely awakened here yesterday.

Harry Prather, local Red Cross chairman, in a statement calling for payment of pledges, pointed out that every one who signed a Red Cross pledge in this district affixed his signature to a legal promissory note and announced that collection of these notes from delinquents will be legally enforced.

President Has Special Chair.

All the delegates were seated in ordinary chairs except Wilson and Poincare, who occupied big chairs of state. Before the congress opened, Poincare shook hands with all the representatives. Andre Tardieu, of the French group, was the first to enter the hall. Henry White was the first American delegate to appear. Foch followed. Then they began arriving rapidly. There were a few minutes of general conversation and handshaking; Wilson and Clemenceau engaged in a smiling talk.

At 3:05 all rose from their seats.

PRESIDENT NOMINATES CLEMENCEAU TO PRESIDE

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS, United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The conference of Paris began yesterday.

Fixing the guilt for starting the war and for the crimes committed during the war was the first task taken up by the delegates.

The league of nations will be brought before the next session. President Poincare, in his speech of welcome, urged the conference to establish the league. The peace congress, he declared, holds in its hands the future of the world.

Premier Clemenceau presided, being nominated by President Wilson. Premier Lloyd George and Italian Foreign Minister Sonnino seconded. Four vice presidents representing the great powers were selected, and a committee on credentials was appointed.

Premier Clemenceau, who recently declared for the old balance of power, came out in favor of the league of nations in his address.

Newspapermen Admitted.

Newspapermen were admitted to this session. Led by American correspondents, they are ready to make a fight for more representation than allowed by the amended rule, which provides for a certain number at full conferences, and for secret sittings when deemed expedient.

French Foreign Minister Pichon drove to Prince Murat's palace and picked up President Wilson there, shortly before the opening of the congress. They drove to the Quai d'Orsay together. Poincare entered the hall shortly afterward. There was a crowd outside the buildings, but the automobiles bearing delegates dashed directly into the courtyard, being distinguished by the flags fluttering from their hoods. Therefore, there was no opportunity for a big demonstration.

In the center of the conference hall was a large table, with three sides. The central part was occupied by Poincare, with President Wilson and the American delegation on his right, while Lloyd George and the British delegation sat on his left. Nine delegates from the British dominions had places still farther to the left. At the right of the American delegation sat Clemenceau and French representatives, and with them Marshal Foch, not as a member of the French group, but as a representative of the inter-allied command. Still farther along the table were the delegates from Italy, Belgium, Brazil, Greece, Haiti, Liberia, Panama, Poland, Roumania, Siam, and Uruguay in the order named. On the other side were the representatives of Japan, Bolivia, China, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, and likewise Prince Emir Yassal, representing his father, the Arabian King of the Hedjaz.

"PERFECT 36" MAY RETAKE DRY VOTE

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—Nebraska, the "perfect 36th," which filled out the quota of States necessary to complete ratification of the national prohibition amendment, may have to do the job all over again.

Many legislators here today expressed the belief that there are flaws in the ratification resolution, and both the senate and the house are planning to ratify the amendment to eliminate all chances of error.